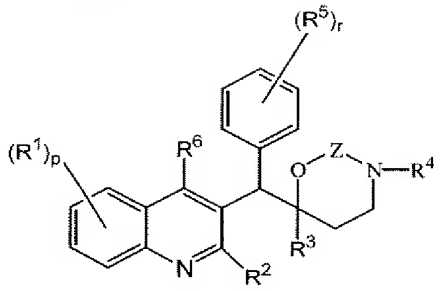
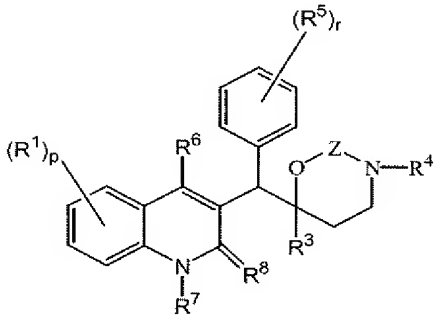
CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula



(Ia)

or

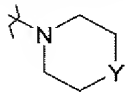


(Ib)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the quaternary amines thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the tautomeric forms thereof and the *N*-oxide forms thereof, wherein :

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, haloalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, Ar, Het, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylthio, alkyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, Ar-alkyl or di(Ar)alkyl ;

p is an integer equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4 ;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, thio, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyloxy, alkylthio, mono or di(alkyl)amino or a radical of formula  wherein Y is CH_2, O, S, NH or N-alkyl ;

R^3 is alkyl, Ar, Ar-alkyl, Het or Het-alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or benzyl;

R^5 is hydrogen, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, Ar, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylthio, alkyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, Ar-alkyl or di(Ar)alkyl ; or

two vicinal R^5 radicals may be taken together to form together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached a naphthyl;

r is an integer equal to 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 ; and

R^6 is hydrogen, alkyl, Ar or Het ;

R^7 is hydrogen or alkyl ;

R^8 is oxo ; or

R^7 and R^8 together form the radical –CH=CH-N=;

Z is CH_2 or C(=O);

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or is a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; or is a a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms attached to a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; wherein each carbon atom can be optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, alkyloxy or oxo ;

Ar is a homocycle selected from the group of phenyl, naphthyl, acenaphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each substituent independently selected from the group of hydroxy, halo, cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkyloxy, haloalkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, morpholinyl and mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl ;

Het is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from the group of N-phenoxypiperidinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocycle selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxinyl or benzo[1,3]dioxolyl ; each monocyclic and bicyclic heterocycle may optionally be substituted on a carbon atom with 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from the group of halo, hydroxy, alkyl or alkyloxy ;

halo is a substituent selected from the group of fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo and

haloalkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, wherein one or more carbon atoms are substituted with one or more halo-atoms.

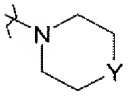
2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein Z is CH_2.

3. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein R^5 is hydrogen, halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, Ar, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylthio, alkyloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, Ar-alkyl or di(Ar)alkyl.

4. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, halo, cyano, Ar, Het, alkyl, and alkyloxy ;

p is an integer equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4 ;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyloxy, alkylthio or a radical of formula  wherein Y is O ;

R^3 is alkyl, Ar, Ar-alkyl or Het ;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or benzyl;

R^5 is hydrogen, halo or alkyl ; or

two vicinal R^5 radicals may be taken together to form together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached a naphthyl;

r is an integer equal to 1 ; and

R^6 is hydrogen ;

R^7 is hydrogen or alkyl ;

R^8 is oxo ; or

R^7 and R^8 together form the radical –CH=CH-N=;

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or is a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; or is a a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms attached to a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; wherein each carbon atom can be optionally substituted with halo or hydroxy ;

Ar is a homocycle selected from the group of phenyl, naphthyl, acenaphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each substituent independently selected from the group of halo, haloalkyl, cyano, alkyloxy and morpholinyl ;

Het is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from the group of N-phenoxypiperidinyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocycle selected from the group of benzothienyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxinyl or benzo[1,3]-dioxolyl; each monocyclic and bicyclic heterocycle may optionally be substituted on a carbon atom with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl substituents ; and

halo is a substituent selected from the group of fluoro, chloro and bromo.

5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the compound is a compound of formula (Ia) and wherein R^1 is hydrogen, halo, Ar, Het, alkyl or alkyloxy; p = 1; R^2 is hydrogen, alkyloxy or alkylthio; R^3 is naphthyl, phenyl or Het, each optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group of halo and haloalkyl; R^4 is hydrogen or alkyl; R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl or halo; r is equal to 1 and R^6 is hydrogen.

6. A compound according to any one of claims 1, 3, 4 or 5, wherein the compound is a compound according to formula (Ia) wherein R^1 is hydrogen, halo, alkyl, or Het; R^2 is alkyloxy; R^3 is naphthyl, phenyl or Het, each optionally substituted with halo; R^4 is alkyl; R^5 is hydrogen or halo; R^6 is hydrogen; Z is CH_2 or C(=O).

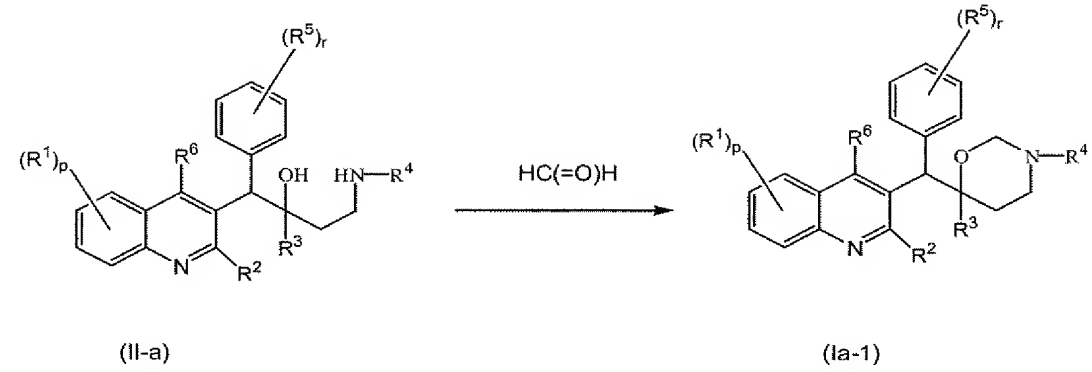
7. A compound which is degraded in vivo to yield a compound according to any one of the preceding claims.

8. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims for use as a medicine.

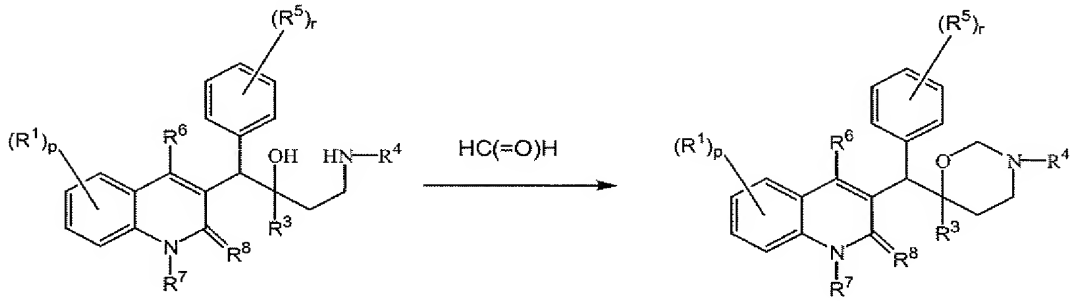
9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6.

10. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 or a composition according to claim 9 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of mycobacterial diseases.

11. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1, characterized by
a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II-a) and (II-b) with paraformaldehyde in a suitable solvent



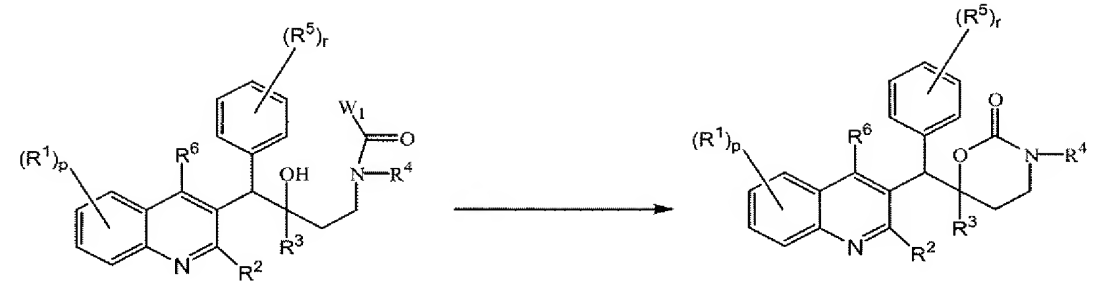
(II-a) (Ia-1)



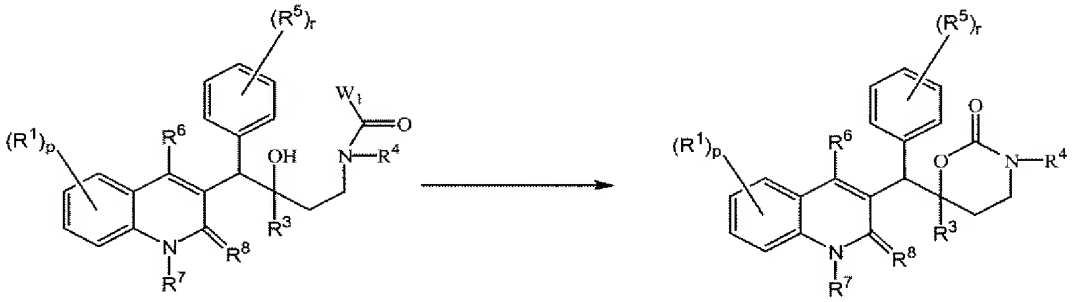
(II-b) (Ib-1)

with R^1 to R^8, p and r as defined in claim 1;

b) reacting an intermediate of formula (III-a) and (III-b) with a suitable base in a suitable solvent,



(III-a) (Ia-2)



(III-b) (Ib-2)

with R^1 to R^8, p and r as defined in claim 1 and W_1 representing a suitable leaving group;

or, if desired, converting compounds of formula (Ia) or (Ib) into each other following art-known transformations, and further, if desired, converting the compounds of formula (Ia) or (Ib), into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali, or converting the base addition salt into the free acid by treatment with acid; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms, quaternary amines, tautomeric forms or *N*-oxide forms thereof.